

cial stations he has held, is not disputed. That of all the three individuals spoken of, Mr. Webster, Judge White and himself, he would be most likely to unite a greater support in the West, is admitted. But what, after all, are Gen. Harrison's chances? In some parts of Pennsylvania, in the city of New York, in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, he has been nominated as a candidate. Some few papers here and elsewhere have inscribed his name on their banner. But what does it all amount to? The vote of the people will decide.

Can he even get his own State? It is well known, Judge

Lean and his friends look with no favorable eye upon the nomination of Gen. Harrison, and his friends are in pretensions, and consider his nomination as having a great degree interfered unnecessarily with the independence of the Union, and that such were the discordant opinions on the subject, that no convention at Columbus, no nomination could be made, and it is generally believed that should the General ultimately be run, it would not be by the friends of Gen. Harrison. It is thought not very probable that Gen. Harrison is quite true that it would require an union of all his friends, and perhaps a few more votes to insure Ohio Gen. Van Buren.

How is it in Indiana? A few individuals, as compared to the whole State, may have some doubts, as to the propriety of nominating Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. The Anti-Masons probably would be willing to run him on their own ticket, but he would denounce the institution of slavery, and join the friends of the Union.

him all the strength claimed, and Gen. Harrison must be left in a minority in Pennsylvania—no reasonable

can doubt this. The "signs of the times" there, show that no one has the least chance against the candidates of the Democratic party, and that Pennsylvania will as surely go for Mr. Van Buren, as New York.

In our own State, in Indiana, we know how it is. Gen. Harrison made us a visit in the Spring; he was greeted with the kindest wishes and best feelings by all parties. There was the scene of his former glory; here he was among his old friends and acquaintances; his companions

arms; his neighbors for many years, "who had known him long and liked him much." But was it any thing more than a friendly greeting, a cordial, personal reception. Could not the same thing have occurred, had he not been a candidate? Surely it would. No man who knows anything of the matter, pretends to ascribe the courtesies shown to Gen. Harrison, to any thing like attachment to him as a politician, or evidence of any particular course to be adopted by those who showed them, in the coming election in his favor. What was the cause of the

date for the Presidency; yet, in every public meeting, every dinner, in every toast, the situation in which he stood, was not hinted at, and nothing which could have conveyed the idea of support, nothing which could have been construed as a pledge, was either written or spoken, by any who most willingly tendered him the courtesies due to him. It is idle, therefore, from any indications yet shown, to put down Indiana as favorable to his views. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe

the opinion other citizens towards Gen. Harrison individually) to believe he never will receive the vote of this State. Under this state of things, why is Gen. Harrison a candidate?

I cannot believe he would willingly and intentionally and himself to subvert the views of others. He is ceased with the idea of even being spoken of for so high an office, no doubt, by any respectable portion of his fellow-citizens; and Gen. Harrison would, I am sure, be

as any individual from lending his name to the use of any faction—as far from wishing the matter settled except by the proper tribunal, the People, as any man—it is he not, in effect, aiding, by his own act, the views of the discontented, and the selfish and ambitious, who would sacrifice every thing dear to us as men and Republicans; who, rather than not succeed, would convert the whole Republic into one general battle field; whose sole and only object is to obtain power by any and by every

ness," is he not, I say, by the course adopted, subverting their views, and acting up to the recommendation of, "making every electoral vote in the Opposition tell," and that without a shadow of success? If he had been made to play the part he has done directly by those who only wish to use him for their own unhallowed purposes, he could not have afforded them more gratification than he does, by remaining in the field, to secure, if possible, a few of the Western votes, and thereby enhance his chances of ultimate success.

But the managers in this matter will find themselves fully disappointed. The country has been twice agitated to its centre by such an event. No true patriot, no true friend to his country, nor any individual

his personal reference, who wishes to secure the renunciation of our Republican institutions, would cast his vote for any candidate, under the "forlorn hope" that was possible he might succeed in an election by the House of Representatives. Twice has the experiment been made—let us beware of the third one. Whatever may be the result, whoever may succeed, it is better, for our happiness and prosperity of the country, that the election should result in the choice of some one by the

teritorial colleges, by the People themselves, than by any other arrangement, as provided for by the Constitution, in case the People do not elect. And I would appeal to the good sense—to the patriotism—to the love of country—in fine, to the democracy of the land, so to unite, as to prevent, if possible, so disastrous and dangerous a result. Your enemies are active and vigilant; they cannot conquer you single-handed—they may do it by dividing you. No principle, either in morals or poli-

...justifies the maxim of "choosing the less of two evils," yet it is upon this avowed principle your opponents are acting. Men, who heretofore have been loud in denouncing the dangers of a "Military Chieftain" ruling the Republic, select one, because they hope, this means, to obtain a share of western votes. For that purpose? Not of success before the People, but to carry, if possible, the election elsewhere. Let the whole home be frowned down; let your opponents see that

THE FACTIONS, NORTH AND SOUTH.

destruction, if possible, of the great Democratic  
 nation Party of the nation. On the agitation of this  
 section rests their last hope of successfully prostrating  
 the great conservative party of the Union. Their expecta-  
 tions are based upon exciting the prejudices of the  
 South against the North, and they seem determined to  
 have no stone unturned—to spare no exertions, however  
 expensively for fanning that into a flame which they fondly  
 hope will destroy the unity of the Republic.

ultimately bow the Union itself to atoms! We, such as we deprecate the mingling of this delicate subject with the party questions of the day, the course of our opponents leaves the Democratic party no alternative but they will thrust the question upon us, and we owe it to ourselves, to the cause we advocate, to the Constitution and the Union of our beloved country, to speak out—further forbearance would be criminal. Some of the Whig organs, North and South, hint in a round-

But way that Mr. Van Buren is opposed to the "Roundabouts of the South," touching her slave property—she openly declare that the fact of his living North in the Potomac should rally the South against him; and she again, less scrupulous, charge him flatly and unashamedly with being an Abolitionist! And all this, people of the South, for the purpose alone of tearing you from the Northern portion of the great party by which you have acted since the days of Thomas Jefferson.

For there is not a shadow of truth or reason in all their dark lures, incandors and assertions with regard to Mr. Van Buren. The only enemies the South has at the North are a handful of wild religious fanatics who are crazy on the subject of slavery; and instead of their being protected and countenanced by the people of that State, their leaders are hunted from town to town like wild beasts—their meeting are broken up, and their annual convention schools destroyed! And it is these miserable, uneducated fanatics who are the enemies of the South!

...and fugitives that the enemies of the Union at the South would make instrumental in breaking down the great Republican Party, and the apology for ultimately tearing up the deep foundation of the Union itself. Friends of the Union and the Constitution, need not the vain and idle clamor now raised by your political enemies against Mr. Van Buren, on this exciting subject—their appeals are to your prejudices and passions, not to your reason and patriotism. Mr. Van Buren and the depositions of

the South, whilst the leaders of the North are the true friends of the South, the Garrison, the Fessenden, &c. &c. are, and have always been, its enemies—they are Federal Bankrupts, and for the last two years the co-laborers of the unflinching opposition to Jackson and Van Buren. Are these things so or not? Let facts be submitted.